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AMUSEMENTS.

"Utopia, Limited." Every newspaper in New York expresses a different view of Gilbert & Sullivan's newest operetta, "Utopia, Limited," that was produced at the Broadway Theater Monday night by D'Oyle Carte's company, imported direct from London under the management of Charles Harris, brother of the famous Sir Augustus, of Drury Lane. None speak in high terms of praise either of Gilbert's libretto or Sullivan's music. It is said to be scanty of taking airs, and Sir Arthur has reminiscently dug up strains from "Pinafore," "Iolanthe," "Patience," as well as suggestions from "Mikado," to give the music zest. The first act is said to be bad, and the second act only a grade better. All critics, however, agree that it is staged the most gorgeously of any comic opera ever brought out at the metropolis. The story deals in the history of a Pacific island that has a perfectly ideal form of government. A number of imported British subjects arrive between the first and second acts and persuade the innocent ruler that he doesn't know what a government is, and thereupon they introduce "English" government, which, of course, affords the cynical Gilbert a chance to stab the bald-headed customs of modern civilization with a sharp wit. An amusing conceit in the first act is that of two young daughters of the king (recalling the "three little maids") who have been taught to b shy, who are shown to the islanders from to 4 o'clock daily as object lessons, and who sing of themselves as follows:

Whose social code is rather free, Please look at us and you will see What good young ladies ought to be. And as we stand, like clock-work toys, A lecturer whom papa employs Our modest ways And guileless character— Our well-known blush—our downcast eyes-Our famous look of mild surprise (Which competition still defies)-

Then all the crowd take down our looks

"Oh, maids of high and low degree,

In pocket memorandum books, The kodaks do their best: If evidence you would possess Of what is maiden bashfulness, You only need a button press-

Our celebrated 'Sir!

And we do all the rest." The tutor of these maidens enters, and, while she sings a lesson to them, they illustrate in pantomime their manner of receiving the addresses of wooers. It will also be noticed that the words very much suggest "Ta-ra-ra."

Cornell Club Concert. The concert of the Cornell Glee, Mandolin and Banjo clubs took place last night at English's Opera House. There was only a fair-sized audience present, but it was very enthusiastic one, as every number on the programme was encored. The club has some notably good voices. The soloists, Mr. R. H. Blackall, of New York, and Mr. T. B. Miller, of Ohio, were recalled several times, and the latter might possibly have been detained till midnight if he had attempted to respond to all the people wanted. The playing of the two clubs was good. By request, the Mandolin Club gave a representation of the Midway Plaisance. The concerted numbers, the usual medley of college songs and other features were much enjoyed. The club went to St. Louis last night, and from there will go as far north as Duluth, stopping for concerts or the way, and from there return to Cornell

The Pearl of Savoy. "The Pearl of Savoy" will be presented at St. Jospeh's Hall this evening, with Messrs. William Lloyd and Frederick Lorraine in leading roles, assisted by local talent. The event will probably be an artistic and finan-

Amusement Notes.

Following the engagement of "Skipped by the Light of the Moon" at the Park, Herbert Cawthorn will come to that house for a half week's stay in "The Little Nugget." The week will be filled out by J. W. Harrington in "Rube Stacy.

Roeber, the Graeco-Roman wrestler, was unable to appear at the Empire last night on account of a sprained ankle received in the bout with Roelf. Roelf wrestled with Richards last night, but Roeber's partner was unable to best Roelf under the condi-

Jane Stuart, who made such a hit here recently with Felix Morris in "Cousin Joe, and who is one of the cleverest mixtures of soubrette and ingenue actresses on the American stage, appeared at Schiller's Theater, in Chicago, Monday night in "Charley's Uncle," a farcial piece written by Eille Norwood, and given for the first time on this side of the Atlantic. Among the special features that will be

seen in the performance of Robert Griffin Morris's farce-comedy, "The Skating Rink, at English's to-night, is a bicycle act that has attracted attention in other cities, and is described as an interesting adjunct to the farce on account of the different feats performed. In reviving "The Skating Rink" the author and manager, Mr. Morris, saw the necessity of a strong cast, and thinks he has an exceptionally good one. Blanche Chapman, Flora Finlaysen, Frederick Fear, James Sturges, Leah Van Dyck and Leona Clark he has certainly secured people who have excellent individual records as singers and actors. The Philadelphia press was almost a unit in its praise of the performance in the Quaker City. The engagement will cover the balance of the week

Madame Modjeska, who begins her engagement at the Grand Opera House tonight in "Camille." has not been seen in that character in this city in several years, but those who have seen her impersonation of Dumas' remarkable creation will admit that she has few if any equals in that character. As Camille, Modjeska rises to the highest standard of dramatic art and invests the character with rare finish and an unusual charm. She depicts the varying emotions of the misguided and unhappy woman with an artistic touch that has won for her the name of being the best Camille of recent times. The chief interest in the engagement, however, centers in "Magda," her new play, to be given its first performance here to-morrow night and repeated Saturday afternoon. Much has been said and written of Modjeska's presentation of this character, and she herself prefers it to all others in her repertoire. "The Merchant of Venice" will conclude the engagement Saturday night.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The Sanitary Society will hold a public meeting this afternoon at the Propylaeum, at 3 o'clock. At the Joseph R. Gordon Post social last

night Joseph E. Boswell was voted a handsome gold-headed cane as the most popular James Hartley, Frank Hahn and George Lesser were arrested yesterday on charges of petit larceny. They are accused of

stealing a buggy from A. Leible, a resident of West Indianapolis. Marriage licenses were yesterday issued to William F. Syerup and Amanda Baron, Clarence Veregge and Lizzie Brown, Calvin B. Ditmer and Sylvina A. Leonard, Noah Huffman and Fannie Shaw, Charles Mead and Ida Jane French, Jerre M. Hetton and Martha A. Helton, Edward D. Kingsbury and Mary George Hunt, Seymour Hecathorn and Etta McIlvain, George Girton and Cora Cuthereil, Albert D. Wil-

FUNERAL KOSSUTH'S

Simple Exercises in the Evangelical Church at Turin.

The Patriot's Remains Escorted to the Railway Station by a Long Procession-On the Way to Hungary.

TURIN, March 28.-The funeral services over Louis Kossuth's remains were held in the Evangelical Church to-day. The city was crowded with sightseers, and the streets presented a most remarkable ap-Overshoes | pearance, owing to the immense number of Hungarians in full national costume, who mingled with the throngs. The streets through which the funeral procession passed were lined by the Municipal Guards, and on all sides were to be seen mourning emblems and crape-draped flags. The coffin inside the church rested upon a handsome catafalque, and was covered with flowers. Standing picturesquely around the catafalque was a guard of honor of Hungarian students in the national costume. This guard of honor accompanied the remains to Buda Pesth with the representatives of the municipality of that city. Owing to the fact that the church could not hold one-tenth part of the Hungarians assembled in the city, much less the representatives of the many foreign nations who desired to do honor to the memory of Kossuth, only the chief representatives of the Hungarian delegations and the leading representatives of foreign nations were able to obtain admittance. Near the catafalque were the sons of Kossuth, his sister and his nephews. Pastor Peyrot delivered the funeral address, in Italian, eulogizing Kossuth's private virtues and patriotic devotion to Hungary. The choir then sang a choral hymn written by Luther and an anthem composed by Palestrina.

After the simple ceremonies in the church the coffin was laid upon a funeral car drawn by four horses and the procession moved slowly toward the railroad station. The cortege was headed by a detachment of mounted Municipal Guards, followed by the municipal band playing funeral marches, the Mayor of Turin and Gen. Turr Markus the deputy Mayor of Buda Pesth and Depity Rohnczy, representing the Hungarian Diet. Then came the pallbearers, and after them followed the funeral car. Behind the coffin were the sons and other relatives of the great Hungarian, and next came deputations, from Hungarian societies, from countless Italian societies, and from the Garibaldian Association. These were followed by the representatives of innumerable Masonic lodges, and behind them was the main body of the Hungarians and other people who took part in the procession. In all, there were twenty banners draped with crape carried by the delegation which took part in the funeral parade After the coffin had been deposited in the mortuary pavilion at the central entrance of the railroad station the Mayor of Turin delivered a most sympathetic oration, and then formally gave the remains into the care of Gen. Turr Markus, representing the municipality of Buda Pesth. The ceremones were terminated with a few speeches delivered by men of minor rank. The banner in the funeral procession which attracted the most attention was that of the Italian Legion, which fought for Hungary during the Hungarian revo lution of 1848. During the course of his remarks at the railroad station Deputy Rohonozy expressed on behalf of the Hun garian Diet profound gratitude to Italy and to King Humbert for giving Kossuth a second fatherland. After the ceremonies a number of Hungarians placed floral wreaths upon the Garibaldi and Cavour monuments. During the afternoon Kossuth's sons called upon the Mayor of Turin and upon the prefect, thanking these officials for the marks of sympathy shown by the people of Turin. Shortly before 9 o'clock to-night the special train to convey the remains of Kossuth to Buda Pesth came into the station and the coffin was placed upon the train. The guard of honor, composed of Hungarian students, then took their places in the carriages together with the members of Kossuth's family and the representatives of the municipality of Buda Pesth A detachment of military was present, and at 9 o'clock as the train started on its journey to the Hungarian capital three volleys were fired. The municipal authorities of Turin have decided, as a mark of respect to the memory of the great Hungarian, to have a tablet bearing a suitable inscription set in the front wall of the

GENERAL STRIKE ADVOCATED.

Kossuth's life.

Herr Maurice Jokai, the well-known Hun-

garian novelist and writer on public law.

has consented to deliver the oration at

Kossuth's grave. Herr Jokai took part in

the revolution of 1848, and is, therefore,

well qualified to speak upon the subject of

Action of the Austrian Socialist Congress-Dr. Adler's Remarks. VIENNA, March 28.-At the Socialist congress here, to-day, a resolution declaring in favor of the principle of ultimately declaring a general strike was adopted. Resolutions were also adopted declining to accept the government's project for electoral reform, and urging that every means be employed to obtain universal suffrage. The congress decided to support the demand of the miners that eight hours constitute a legal day's work. A proposal was made that in the event of a general strike being inaugurated workingmen refuse to pay rent. After some argument for and against the proposition, it was rejected by a large majority. Resolutions were submitted by Dr. Adler leaving open the question of when and how a general strike should be effected. Dr. Adler pointed out the extreme danger of a strike, unless there was absolute certainty of success. He reminded his hearers that the troops in the large towns would make short work of any popular rising. Dr. Adler concluded by declaring that he was convinced that such an extreme measure as a popular rising would not be required to secure universal suf-

Urged to Make Concessions. VIENNA, March 28 .- Prior to the Emperor's departure for Abbazzia to-day he gave an audience to Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Prime Minister, who desired to confer with his Majesty in regard to the disorders that have occurred in Buda Pesth since the death of Kossuth. It is reported that Dr. Wekerle declared that public opinion in Hungary demanded that on the occasion of the funeral of Kossuth certain concessions be made from the crown, court and government, and that unless such concessions were made a renewed outbreak of national feeling could only be prevented by strong military measures. Dr. Wekerle is said to have also declared that the disorders were closely connected with the opposition of the civil marriage bill. Nothing is known as to the Emperor's decision.

Explorer Cameron's Death. LONDON, March 28 .- The coroner's jury which has been investigating the circumstances attending the death, on Monday last, near Soulbury, Bedfordshire, of Commander Verney Lovett Cameron, the distinguished African explorer, found to-day that the commander sprained his wrist and that he was unable to control his horse when the animal bolted. The immediate cause of the commander's death was con-

cussion of the brain, caused by falling upon his head shortly after the horse ran away. Steamer Sunk in Collision. LONDON, March 28.-The British steamer Yesso, Captain Strachen, bound from Newport for Baltimore in ballast, collided at 3 o'clock this morning with the schooner Lizzie Wilce, off Ilfracombe, The Yesso sank within a short time after the vessels came together. Captain Strachen, the steamer's cook and two sailors were drowned.

Cable Notes.

Albrecht, prince regent of Brunswick, was

Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph have sent telegraphic messages to the Pope, thanking him for issuing his recent encyclical to the Polish, Hungarian, Prussian and Russian bishops. The Berlin Reichsanzelger publishes the text of a Russo-German convention relative to the repatriation of Russian subjects in Germany and German subjects in Russia. The convention was signed on Feb. 2. The ten days quarantine at Buenos Ayres imposed on the Portuguese war ships Mindello and Albuquerque, which brought Admiral Da Gama and a large number of other Brazilian insurgents from Rio Janeiro, wil: expire on Sunday. The railway saloon carriage of Prince

A REMARKABLE DETECTIVE. A Disagrecable Public Service Well

Done by a Woman. New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. The society of which Anthony Comstock is the conspicuous agent was created for the especial purpose of preventing and prosecuting certain crimes against the community which are usually spoken of with bated breath. Whether Mr. Comstock's society was not energetic enough, or whether other reasons influenced is not known, but a new association backed by great wealth and having as its agent B. G. Jayne has been organized, and has just delivered the results of a most sensational and extensive raid over to the courts. Jayne seems to have been as effective in this work as he was when as special agent of the Treasury Department twenty years ago he investigated the frauds practiced upon the custom house.

A score or more of alleged malefactors, some of them persons of much wealth, were arrested by his agents. They were persons who were engaged under the pretense of practicing medicine in the most odious of crimes against society. The detective work which was done in these cases was remarkable. Most of these scoundrels are persons of exceeding cunning and caution, and it was necessary to do detective work that would have done honor to Vidocq. The services of a woman of pe-culiar qualifications were necessary. In cultar qualifications were necessary. France such a one might have been found easily; here it seemed at one time as though it would be impossible to secure such a female detective as was necessary. They found plenty of women who were bright, smart and had every other qualification than that of a life above suspicion. It needed a young woman, a prepossessing person, a modest woman, yet a brave one and a bright one as well. It required a woman who neither by speech nor manner could suggest a life that was even in thought impure.

At last a young woman was found who was told very plainly what she had to do. It was necessary for her to go with one of the agents of the society to all these places to ask questions, to make and receive propositions upon which the evidence of criminal purpose on the part of the suspected persons was to be obtained. She was a widow, a woman whose family connections were excellent, a woman of refinement, a person who a few years ago would have recoiled with horror at idea of detective work of any sort. But own means were very limited, and for the sake of that child and the handsome pecuniary reward she was to receive if the work were successfully done, she undertook a task which was repugnant and which caused her to lead a life of horror for nearly two months. There could have been no finer acting upon the stage than that which was done

by this woman in her capacity as one of the detective agents for this society. The wealthy and influential men who have furnished the means for this extensive raid are delighted with this woman's work, and have looked with amazement upon her as they reflected how much that was distasteful and shocking and undreamt of she had to experience as she did this service for them. In the prosecution of these cases this woman will necessarily go upon the stand to testify, and that is an ordeal which she dreads more than anything else. As a result of this raid every person who has been engaged in this nefarious business, although not arrested because evidence could not be obtained, has fled the city.

MISS COUZINS ON LAW AND WOMEN. Many Kinds of Cases in Which Men Should Not Sit as Jurymen.

The beautiful apartments of Mrs. Daniel Youmans, at the Madrid, 180 West Fiftyninth street, were the scene of a pleasant reception and testimonial to Miss Phoebe Couzins, the first woman admitted to the bar in the United States. Miss Couzins spoke for nearly two hours upon the subject of law by women, holding the closest attention of her listeners every moment. She told them that the problems of the day are too profound for men to

"Before I entered the legal profession," she said, "I thought all lawyers were prodigies of learning and wisdom. I thought they took in all the arts and sciences in their daily rounds; but, after a few months of experience, I found that some lawyers did not even know the English language. "A lawyer always gives a precedent for everything he does. Now, I am going to show you that women are not doing a new thing in taking up the study of law, but only returning to an old order. In Israel. Jerusalem, Spain, Italy, and among the Moorish Arabs, women have occupied the counselor's chair. Deborah, who judged in Israel, said: "The highways were unoccupied, and travelers walked through the byways, until I, Deborah, arose, a mother

in Israel. "The Lord told Barak to take command of an army against the enemy, but he put more trust in a woman than he did in the Lord and he refused to go unless Deborah went with him. She took command of the army, routed the enemy and for forty years there was peace in the land. "I tell you, ladies, that is the way we women fight."

In closing her address Miss Couzins gave

her reasons for believing it a matter of

justice that women should be present in the court room. "It is a wise provision of the English law," she said, "that a butcher cannot sit upon a jury for the trial of a murder case; so it ought to be a provision of our law that no man could sit in judgment on the trial of a fallen woman or a v.cman charged with the crime of infanticide. This is woman's special province. These daughters of wrong and sorrow need the pitying mantle of a mother's love to cover them in their distresses. I contend that man cannot apprehend the motives, the self-renunciation which tempts woman to fall; he cannot comprehend a woman's sufferings; he cannot measure the depths of humiliation to which a woman can be thrust. All true womanhood should demand the especial care and charge of their sorrowing sisters "A quaint Scotch proverb has it that an 'ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy,' and in our courts an ounce of mother wit, tongue and heart could count against several pounds of masculine jurisprudence Many glances were exchanged and rods of approbation given during the course of

"I am so much interested in all these things," said one pretty young matron. "Women are sure to have their rights in time, but I am afraid I shall not live to see the time. "I enjoyed your lecture very much, ' said an older matron to Miss Couzins, "but I do wish you had a very nice husband."

Democracy a Year Ago and Now. 'An Independent," in the Forum. There had been no President since Washington that went into office with so clear a purpose—a purpose that he had himself formulated for the people-not so free from personal or factional or sectional obligations, as did Mr. Cleveland. It was his second term of office. He was relieved forever of the temptation, which no Presdent during his first term has withstood, of shaping his conduct for a re-election. He had had experience in the office; and, better yet, he had had the benefit for four years, after his own presidential experience, of observing the mistakes of another Pres-

This was but a year ago. If a national election were to be held to-morrow no shrewd observer doubts that the Democrats would be defeated in every Northern State and perhaps in more than one Southern The Democratic Senate is at war with the Democratic President. The President is weary and vexed. His party is divided. Congress has passed a bill to "coin a vacuum"-a Democratic measure that he must veto. The one great duty of the party has indeed been done, in a fashion, by the House; but what the House has done s now in unspeakable weariness being undone to a degree by the Senate. A feeling very near akin to disgust is everywhere expressed with the administration and with Congress.

His Feelings Hurt. "People come to my gambling house and play their money. We laugh, we jest, we dine, we have a good time, as is befitting boon companions. On the street, though, they pass me by in disdain. They turn their heads in the opposite direction, pretending they do not see me. It took years before I could accustom myself to it. I am hardened now, and take this world as it comes. The greatest pang a man can know is to be ignored. That will be your fate if you are the proprietor of a gambling place." The man who told me this knows what he is talking about.

Walk Down Stairs.

New York Times. A physician advises that it is a good plan to ride up in an elevator, but to take the stairs for the descent. Walking up a flight of stairs is hard, and sometimes risky, as the case of persons with weak lungs, defective respiratory organs, or heart disease. But going down stairs hurts nobody. and is good exercise; going down rapidly is even a better thing, as it shakes up the anatomy without any danger of over-

For Strengthening and Clearing the

Use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved run into yesterday by a luggage train at extremely Vinlenburg, Brunswick. Prince Albrecht Beecher. extremely serviceable."-Rev. Henry Ward

House Democrats Were Unable to Oust Mr. Joy Yesterday.

They Succeeded in Adopting a Cloture Rule, but on the Final Test Lacked Sufficient Votes.

WASHINGTON, March 28. - When the Speaker's gavel fell to-day there were less than eighty members on the floor. The House proceeded with some routine business pending a report expected from the rules committee for the disposition of contested election cases of O'Niell vs. Joy and English vs. Hilborn. Letters from the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-general were transmitted asking for additional appropriations for the secret service and the United States Courts.

Then Mr. Outhwaite, from the committee on rules, reported a rule limiting debate to two hours each on the two election cases, the final vote to be then taken. Mr. Outhwaite demanded the previous question on the adoption of the rule. The vote on ordering the previous question resulted 164 to 0. Mr. Reed made the point of no quo-

The vote resulted 179 year and 1 nay, one more than a quorum. The Speaker voted in the affirmative. This was the first time for a week that the Democrats had mustered a quorum. The result was greeted with applause.

Mr. Reed criticised the disposition to hustle through these cases without discussion. He said the purpose of the Republicans had been to call attention to a great outrage, the House and the country being in the habit of paying little attention to election cases.

Mr. Outhwaite replied, saying that more time for discussion of these cases in the first place had been offered. He also reviewed the action of the Fifty-first Congress on election cases, and pointed out the quick manner in which cases were then disposed of.

further time. The Speaker was inclined to think that this motion could not be entertained. Mr. Reed argued the case on technical grounds. The Speaker ruled that the motion to recommit was equivalent to a proposition to amend. Amendments were not in order after the previous question had been ordered. Therefore, the motion of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) was not

On the question of adopting the report of the committee Mr. Outhwaite demanded the yeas and nays. The division having developed the lack of a quorum the Republicans again refrained from voting. The vote on the adoption of the special rule was 172 to 7, including the vote of the Speaker, and was agreed to, a bare quorum voting.

The resolution of the committee on elections declaring John J. O'Neill entitled to the seat for the Eleventh district of Missouri was read, and Mr. Patterson was recognized on the side of the majority report and Mr. Daniels on the side of the minority. Mr. Patterson's statement involved a very elaborate and extended explanation of the Missouri ballot law.

Representative Daniels, in charge of the case of Mr. Joy, followed Mr. Patterson with a review of the Australian ballot law of Missouri, as applying to the Joy ballots. As to the objection that the initials of the election judges were not on the ballots, Mr. Daniels contended that this was an error to be charged against the judges, and not against the voters.

Mr. Bartholdi contended that the Repubican vote amounted to 83 per cent. of the Democratic vote, and the gerrymander had enabled them to secure a representation of only 15 per cent. of the Democratic vote Now it was proposed to cut this down half The election machinery was all in the hands of the Democrats. Mr. Joy, whose seat was the question at

ssue, argued that the recount of the ballot had built up his majority. The grounds of the contest, he claimed, as finally made were not stated in the notice of contest served upon him, as required by law. Mr. Reed pointed out that the Missouri statute provided that judges are required to put their initials on ballots. Further, that judges shall not deposit the ballot unless it has the initial. He held that his was intended to give the voter a chance to rectify the omission if the initial was at first omitted. He said it was proposed to disfranchise over nine hundred voters on account of the fault of the judges. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, consumed the remainder of the time for the majority report. He claimed that they were bound to observe the statute of Missouri, whether it gave power to election judges to disfranchise voters or not. The vote then recurred on the substitute

for the majority report of the committee presented by the minority, declaring Mr. Joy entitled to his seat. The vote resulted: Yeas, 102; nays, 146. The substitute was rejected. Mr. Burrows moved to reconsider, and Mr. Springer moved to lay that motion on the table. The Republicans then precipitated another fillibuster by making the point of no quorum on the division. and the roll call was taken, the Republicans refraining from voting. The vote resulted: Yeas, 137; nays, 8. On motion of Mr. Patterson the House then, at 5:45, adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

A Number of More or Less Important Resolutions Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Dolph introduced a joint resolution declaring that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding the construction of a ship canal at Nicaragua, commonly known as the "Clayton-Bulwer treaty," is no longer in

Mr. Pettigrew introduced two resolutions, which were agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding changes made in the weight or fineness of silver coins of silver standard countries, and the other calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether the sugar refineries have complied with all the provisions of law in re-

gard to the taking of the census. A resolution introduced by Senator Frye, and agreed to, asks the Secretary of War whether subordinate employes and laborers engaged by engineer officers on works of public improvement have been employed or discharged for political reasons. Mr. Peffer offered a resolution directing the finance committee to prepare a bill for the repeal of all laws authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds or other interest-bearing obligations without specific authority of Congress. It was temporarily laid on the table The resolution offered several days ago directing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether the existing statutes are sufficient to punish simulation of silver

fineness was laid before the Senate by the Vice President, and, after a short discussion, was agreed to. Senator Berry called up the resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive at the subtreasury in New York from R. T. Wilson & or assignees, the money, amounting to \$6,740,000, to be paid to the Cherokee nation, and to place the same to the credit of the Cherokee nation. It was agreed to. Then, at 1:30 p. m., upon motion of Senator Call, the Senate proceeded to the consider-

coins by coins of like metal, weight and

ation of executive business. At 2:10 p. m. the doors were again reopened, and the Senate took up the Mc-Garrahan bill, Senator Morrill speaking in opposition to the claim. Mr. Hunton followed Mr. Morrill, and argued in favor of the bill. At 4 o'clock Mr. Hunter concluded his speech and Senator Vilas rose to address the Senate, but yielded to a motion for an executive session made by Mr. Pugh, which was carried. At 4:05 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

The Future of Farming.

E. V. Smalley, in the Forum. The so-called bonanza wheat farms of the Northwest and the big farms of the California valleys grew out of transient conditions that no longer prevail-the California farms out of the old Spanish land grants, and the Minnesota and Dakota farms out of the congressional grants to railroads The history of the Northwestern big farms is that the land was purchased from the railroad companies with depreciated stock, and cost originally about \$1 per acre. The low price of wheat and the higher price gems of land have changed the whole aspect of large farming. There is no bonanza in the teeth.

was thrown to the floor of the carriage by LOST THEIR QUORUM big farm now; it makes but a moderate the shock of the collision, but not inage crop years, and with a bad crop it barely pays running expenses. It requires as careful management as a factory. I believe that we are now in a transition period in agriculture. The influence of machinery has been fully exerted. There are no more fertile lands on the globe to be conquered by civilization and to increase the food supply. With growth of population will come better prices for farm products. Farm life will become more attractive. The tendency to large farms will be checked. A hundred acres, even with exclusive grain farming, will afford a good living to a family. Better times for American agriculture are not far off.

MAUD S.'S BIRTHDAY. Twenty Years Old This Week and She Lives Happily in Bonner's Pastures.

Brooklyn Eagle. Maud S., long the queen of the trotting, and whose mark of 2:08% is still the record for the mile over an elliptical track by a trotter using the old high-wheel sulky, will be twenty years old on March 28, 1894. It nearly ten years since she made her famous record, and it is almost half that time since she has been really speeded, though Honest John Murphy, who handled her after Baird had retired, is reported to have sent the beautiful queen of the turf a mile in 2:12 when he thought he was "just jogging," and was amazed when he learned

For three years Maud S. has done nothing of which the public has heard, and most that time she has been playing about a field at Robert Bonner's fine farm at Tarrytown on the Hudson. About a year ago Mr. Bonner had the Queen taken up and drove her a little, but all of last summer she was turned out to grass, and it is hardly probable that she will ever be driven regularly again, though in many respects she is as good as when she made her record at Cleveland in 1884. It is thirty-seven years since Robert Bonner, finding that health had gone while money and success came in abundance, began the practice of buying the speediest developed trotters of the country, retiring them from campaigning to the quiet of his farm and devoting their matchless speed to nis pleasure as a horseman or to trials for records, but never for purses. In succession he has owned the record holders Dexter, 2:174; Rarus, 2:134; Maud S., 2:084, and Sunol, 2:081/4 over a kite track. Better time than that of either Maud S. or Sunol has been made by several horses since the bicycle sulky came into use, two years ago, but Mr. Bonner holds-and no one has shaken his belief-that no horse ever, under like conditions, went or could go the mile over an elliptical track faster than Maud has done or beat Sunol's performance over a kite-shaped track.

Maud S, was the successor of the magnificent St. Julian, who lowered the record Mr. Reed moved to recommit the rule | to 2:1114. She was foaled March 28, 1874, and with instructions to report a rule allowing | was bred by A. J. Alexander, at Woodburn dam was Miss Russell, the dam of Nutwood, 2:18%, by Pilot, jr. Harold was by Rysdick's Hambletonian. At two years of age Maud S. was sold to Mr. Bugher, of Cincinnati, who kept her until his death, when she went to Captain Stone for \$350. The young mare evinced great fondness for children, and became a great pet of Capt. Stone's little daughter Maud. She was named Maud S. in honor of her little mistress. The future queen developed phenom enal speed in her early trials, and was sold to W. H. Vanderbilt, who had a keen appreciation of a fine bit of horseflesh. Mr anderbilt paid \$21,000 for Maud S., a prety fair advance upon the \$350 the mare cost aptain Stone. But when Robert Bonner secured the queen of the turf on Aug. 19, 1884, he had to draw his check for \$40,000 to

The mare began to be recognized as a

world beater in July, 1889, when her six-

year-old form she made a mark of 2:131/2.

n September of that year she trotted a

mile in 2:10%, breaking the record of St. Julian. In July, 1881, she made the mile in :1014, and a month later, at Rochester, riven by W. W. Bair, she placed the record at 2:10%. Intense interest was felt in this last performance, and at the time set for the trial fully thirty thousand people were at the track to see the mare go against the record. After the usual warming-up heat, Bair nodded for the word, and the famous trotter was off like a flash, going steady as a church. As the marvelous dece of living mechanism went to the quarter a hundred watches caught the time. At the half it was clear that she was likely to make a new mark, and as she swung into the stretch and came for the wire tense interest was something fearful. When she crossed the line and it was known that the great feat was accomplished the suppressed enthusiasm burst forth in the wild est demonstrations. Men went half crazy with excitement, and one highly-wrought woman ran out and throwing her arms around the horse gave her a hearty kiss. That record of 2:101/4 stood untouched until Aug. 1, 1884, when the redoubtable Jay Eye See clipped a quarter second from it and for one short day wore the laurel, only to lose it again to the famous Maud S Robert Bonner bought the Queen in August, 1884, and twice after that she lowered her own and the world's record. On Nov. 11 of that year, after careful preparation at Lexington, Ky., she established a new record of 2:0914. She was sent for a record again the following year, and at Cleveland, n July 30, 1885, made her mark of 2:08%. When Mr. Bonner was satisfied that not only was Moud S.'s record unbeaten, but that it would not be, his great hope concerning the noble animal was that he might live to see in her descendants the ong-sought two-minute trotter, or the nearest approach to it that could be pro-

will be gratified. HANSBROUGH AND HIS THISTLES. Congress, as a Weed Exterminator, Should Tackle Old Pests First.

fuced. Maud S. was bred twice to Ansel,

but did not prove to be in foal, and it

seems improbable that Mr. Bonner's wish

Philadelphia Times. Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, wants the government of the United States to go into the weed-killing business and has introduced a bill in the Senate making an appropriation of one million dollars for the xtermination of the newly-imported Russlan thistle. Senator Hansbrough cannot point to any specific section of the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to engage in the extermination of weeds, but being a new Senator from a wild Western State something may be forgiven him on this score. The Constitution of the United States is a century old and the Senators and Congressmen representing the States of yesterday have not had time to read up on constitutions and other literature dating from the

ast century. Overlooking entirely the constitutional features of the case, however, there seem to e some practical difficulties in the way of beginning the process of weed extermination by act of Congress. The great number and many different kinds of weeds that annoy the American farmer present the first obstacle. If it will require one million to begin the extermination of the Russian thistle, with a prospect that indefinite millions will be re quired to complete the job, how many millions will be required to eradicate the ragweed, pigweed, swartweed, chickweed, pokeweed, milkweed, mullein, knotgrass corngrass, foxtall, sorrel, burdock, yellow-dock, plantain Canada thistle, bull-thistle, common thistle, meadow moss, pennyroyal, cockie burr and the thousand other weeds and wild growths imported or to the manor born? If the treasury is bankrupt now, what will be the extent of the financial vacuum that will mark the place where the reasury was when all the weeds have been exterminated?

There is another feature of the case for other Senators besides Hansbrough to consider. If Congress is to relieve the farmers of the trouble of exterminating their own weeds why should the first million be appropriated for the destruction of a new weed in two or three of the newest States? Haven't the oldest States and the oldfashioned weeds the first claim? Surely if the weed business is to become a congressional industry the original thirteen States, with their many weeds of ancient ancestry and persistent vitality, should have the first pull at the treasury. After these let Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and all the States east of the Mississippi be cleared of their weeds and following these the States further West in the order of their admission into the Union be given precedence of the new States with their brand new weed in this matter. Of course the Times doesn't insist that the treasury vacuum shall be expanded into an unmeasurable void in order that the weed-infested acres of the country may be kept clean at the public expense. It does not believe that Congress has the power or that it is one of the duties of Congress to do anything of the kind. But if, regardless of the Constitution and common sense. Congress is to become the national weed exterminator it, files here and now the claims of priority. Let the old States be given the first weed "divvy" and the old weeds be first exterminated. Senator Hansbrough and his new Russian thistle should be modest and wait until their elders have been served.

A Touch of Sanctity. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Rector-Miss Vivian, I am not pleased to hear that your euchre club has played all through Lent. Miss Vivian-Oh, that's all right; don't worry about that; every time we met we had the lovellest little prayer books for prizes.

When the Lips of Beauty Are parted in a smile, they disclose a row of pearls rivaling in purity those which the diver brings up from the bottom of the Persian sea. What will best preserve these

gems of the mouth? SOZODONT, the celebrated beautifier and preservative of the

THE CULTURE OF RICE

Louisiana Now the Leading State in the Growth of This Crop.

Great Difficulties in the Way of Raising It-A Constant Fight with Birds -New Modes of Culture.

Correspondence New York Evening Post.

Louisiana, always the sugar State of the

Union, is now the great rice State, but South Carolina still holds some of its old prestige as a rice-producing region. It was not a great many years ago that that State produced more than twice as much rice as any other State in the Union, but the last half dozen years or so have been phenomenal in the South in creating great changes in its natural industrial life. New resources have been developed, and many of the old ones have been superseded by the new. Cotton, sugar, rice and molasses will always be the great products of large sections of the South, but iron, fruits and tobacco will contend closely for the supremacy. Rice culture has undergone many changes, but its phenomenal growth in the past seven years promises to make this cereal more important than ever before in the country's industries. In the prairie parishes of New Orleans especially has rice-growing received a great impetus, and thousands of farmers and laborers find their chief employment in the fields, and New Orleans, as the chief rice-milling city of America, gives work to hundreds others. Seventy-five years ago there was not a rice mill in that city, but now it contains more than sixteen, giving employment to over 1,500 men. The mills generally work all the year, making a steady employment for those engaged in them. Changes have been made not only in the shifting of the great industry from one section of the country to another, but also in the methods of growing rice and in milling it. Formerly each farmer attempted to mill his own rice before placing it on the market, and the creole postes then trotted around the mill to the music of the natives peculiar to the South, turning long, clumsy wooden levers. The scenes in those early days on the rice farms were somewhat ideal. Competition was not very urgent, and every rice-grower had his slaves and plenty of funds. The yield per acre was far less than to-day, but prices were higher, and large profits were expected from sure markets. To-day, however, the planters and farmers send their rough rice to the millers, who buy it and ship it all over the world. In the old days it was a common custom to send the rice to the millers, and it was returned to the farmers cleaned after toll was paid. Sometimes the millers would take their payment in rice, as the flour mills of the Northern States would exact a certain portion of the flour from the farmers for grinding their grain. But under modern deas of business this method has disappeared, and the millers stand ready buy the rice in its rough state. It is only another instance of specializing farm work. In Louislana highland rice does not pay, and only the aquatic plant is found profitable. Water is the great essential to a good rice field here, and unless this can be pro-vided in abundance during the sprouting, growing and ripening period, it is useless for the farmer to cultivate the land for this crop. It is owing to the low-lying condition of the coast districts of this State that rice culture has proved so remunerative. Many large tracts of land are level and of good

soil, and so situated that they can be conveniently irrigated at any time. NEW MODES OF CULT. The methods employed in the rice differ somewhat from those in vogue years ago. More culture and tillage are given to the soil. The level piece of land is plowed and harrowed more in preparation for the seed, so that the soil is thoroughly pulverized. Little watering ditches or levees divide the land into convenient plats, and on the larger farms the dry seeds are planted by drills. Broadcast hand sowing is pursued still by the small farmers, and this method gives nearly as good results, although seed drilling makes the stand more even and does the work quickly. After planting, the soil is thoroughly saturated to make the seeds germinate rapidly, and as soon as the tender plants show above the surface the water is withdrawn. The field is kept dry until the plants are two or three inches high. Rice culture depends largely upon this regulation of the irrigation. There are many dangers threatening the existence of the plants, such as being dried up, injured by two much water, or destroyed by caterpillars when there is no water and by crawfish when the land is secure when it gets well established

flooded too daeply. The crop is not even When reaching the ripening period, the West India hurricanes are a constant menace to the plants. One heavy wind, accompanied with heavy rain, can do more damage in whipping off the heads of unreaped rice than can well be imagined Thousands of dollars may be lost in one day. In August of 1888 it was estimated that the hurricane destroyed in the neighborhood of 200,000 barrels of rice. The crop of that year amounted to less than 800,000 barrels in Louisiana, and the estimates before the hurricane were conservatively placed at 1,000,000 barrels. More damage is inflicted on the rice fields by storms than by frought, for in this State water can generally be supplied pretty freely even during very dry seasons. But another gree; enemy to the rice fields s the inveterate and determined rooper known as the rice bird, accompanied in many places by the English sparrow, summer ducks and other fowls of air and water. Swarms of these birds assemble on the fields when the rice is in the "milk stage." and then it is that the most desperate war between man and bird is waged. It is a

war to death, and neither party yields until the rice has passed out of the tempting stage. The scene on the rice fields at such a time is a most interesting one. Boys, men, and even women, armed with guns, muskets, pistols, fog horns and bells, surround the fields from morning until night. and keep up such a racket as is enough to frighten almost any winged thing away except a bold rice bird. It is kept up every day throughout the week, and in every parish and county where rice is grown. Millions of the birds are slain every season by the gunners, and drop down unnoticed in the fields. The damage done, especially by the rice birds, is enormous in some seasons, and, despite all efforts to scare them away, the creatures of the air dispose of a good part of the rice. The Agricultural Department at Washington has often investigated the matter. Scare crows prove of no avail, although hundreds of elaborate ones have been erected on the fields. The birds are very timid when hawks are around generally, and it was suggested to suspend a number of stuffed hawks in the fields to keep the birds away. But these inanimate objects were soon approached boldly by the rice birds, some of which even had the temerity to light upon their backs. The rice growers have concluded that nothing but a band of men and boys with shotguns will keep the birds away. There are seasons when the birds seem to be summering elsewhere, and are very scarce; but generally they can be depended upon to arrive at the great feeding place in time for the feast. WEEDS GROW FAST.

When the rice reaches a height of six inches to a foot it must be weeded carefully by hand and thoroughly and liberally watered. The rich soil, well moistened, makes the weeds and aquatic plants grow vigorously, so that the weeding must be done many times. Here the value of sowing in drills by machinery is apparent. The weeders can then walk across the fields without destroying many plants, but where the seeds have been sown broadcast it is often impossible to take a step without destroying several young growths. Generally the "grassing," as it is called, or the weeding, costs the farmer about \$6 per acre. Then the plants begin to head out, and any summer rain that may fall upon the fields will be a great help to the future success of the crop. The best irrigation cannot take the place of these summer showers, and very often the quality, if not the quantity, of the rice will be largely determined by the abundance of the rains. As the growing season proceeds a pale yellow tint appears over the fields of wavmaturity, and preparations for the harvesting must be made, and the water is carefully drawn off. Sometimes the sheaves are shocked in the field, and at other times they are hauled up direct to the steam threshing machine, or simply stacked on high land for use later. Prices are much lower at the harvesting season than later, and many farmers keep the rice in the sheaves until winter. The question of yield and profit of a rice field depends largely upon the farmer, the season and the condition of the soil. Old lands that have been worked pretty well in ordinary seasons yield ten to fifteen bar-

rels per acre. Lands that have been culti vated saveral years, but which have been treated well, produce fifteen to twenty bar-rels, while perfectly new lands ought to produce, when properly managed, twenty to twenty-five barrels of rough rice to the acre. From these figures it can readily be seen that rice is a plant that is responsive to its surroundings. It resents neglect and gives good returns for care and attention. It is evident that the rice-growers have not yet found the right way to keep their lands from degenerating in value. The new lands produce much more than the old making it apparent that the plants take certain ingredients from the soil which should be restored in some way. As most of the small farmers of the State have cul-tivated their lands for many years, their average yield is from ten to fifteen bar-rels to the acre, and this is what they calculate upon for a living.

A WONDERFUL STAR.

It Is Visible for a Brief Time in the Western Sky.

Low in the west, half hidden in the evening twilight, there may be seen just now for itself the name of "Mira," the Wondera star that three hundred years ago earned ful. And its behavior at present seems to justify its name. It is in the constellation of the Whale, and is known to astronomers as Omicron Ceti. It is only visible now for a brief period after sundown, when it may be seen hanging just above the verge of the horizon, under Jupiter and the Pleiades. Its red color distinguishes it, although higher up there is another reddish star in the same constellation. Last winter the spot which this star occupies was absolutely vacant to the naked eye. But a telescope showed that a faint star was glimmering there. Since then that star has blazed up a thousandfold in brightness, Now it shines with a ruddy hue, suggestive of a vast and flerce conflagration. In few weeks, probably, it will have faded, but in the meantime the progress of the seasons will have buried it in the sun's rays, and when it emerges in the east next summer no eye will be able to see it again without telescopic aid. For a few days yet "the Marvel of the Whale" may be discerned between 7 and 7:30 o'clock in the evening. An opera glass may be needed to show it clearly in the bright twilight.

What renders this wonderful variable star particularly interesting at present is the fact that it is now brighter than it usually is at its maximum, and that the period of maxmum has been delayed for several weeks. According to the calculations of the astronomers, it should have been at its brightest on Feb. 17. But it has continued to grow more brilliant since that time, until it has become several times as bright as it was

Yet these facts would possess but a small legree of interest outside the observatories if we did not know something of the dimensions of the star Mira and of the sig-nificance of the changes which we behold in it. Mira is a sun, and when it blazes up, forth a quantity of heat that if concentrated upon the earth at close quarters would melt it and turn it into a hot cloud. When Mira is faintest it is of less than the ninth magnitude; when brightest it has been known to equal a star of the first magnitude. That happened in 1779, when it was as brilliant as Aldebaran. At such a time it admits 2,000 times as much light as it does when at a minimum; 2,000 times as much heat, too, probably. Now, when it is near the third magnitude it is three hundred times as bright as it was two or three months ago. The complete cycle of change that this wonderful sun runs through averages about eleven months. But for more than two-thirds of that period it remains faint and invisible to the naked eve. Its brightening begins suddenly, and it usually gains light faster than it subsequently fades. As it brightens, the blood color characteristic of its light when at a minimum changes to an orange red. Its spectrum then reveals the tremendous nature of the change that Mira is undergoing; it becomes filled with vivid lines which indicate that the vaporous envelope of the star has caught fire, so to speak, and is burning with inconceivable intensity, hydrogen in particular flaming to Mr. Lockyer's hypothesis these phenom-ena are produced by the repeated collisions of swarms of meteors revolving around one another in elliptical orbits. But a more probable view of the matter would seem to be that Mira is an expiring sun, surrounder with a partially cooled envelope of metallic vapors whose absorption almost extinguishes its light except, at intervals, when there comes another outbreak of the pentup forces within, or a heat eruption, which bursts the shell and fires its surrounding gases to a dazzling incandescence. If we knew just how far away Mira is we

could tell how it compares with the size of our sun. We do know, however, that it is probably a larger sun than ours. We may fairly assume that its parallax is not more than one-third of a second, which would make its distance from the earth over 550,-000 times greater than the distance of the sun. If it really is as far off as that then, when it flames with the brightness of a first-magnitude star, it must be pouring out eight times as much light as the sun gives forth. But when it is at its minimum light can be only one two-hundred-and-fiftieth of the sun's light. And in either case the intensity of its heat probably accords

with that of its light. Surely we cannot suppose that there are inhabited worlds revolving around such a sun as this. But worlds may be there that were once inhabited. Did any prophet forewarn them of a time when their day-making sun would become a destroying furnace and their elements would dissolve with fer-

vent heat? Margaret Reid's Story.

Munsey's Magazine. Margaret Reid's first appearance in opera was attended by circumstances of extraordinary character. It was an occurrence altogether unique in the stage annals of this country. An Indianapolis girl, she had gone to Europe to have her voice cultivated, and was returning home in the fall of 1891. On the steamer with her were some members of the company Mr. Abbey was bringing over for his Italian season at the Metropolitan Opera House. The usual concert was given, at which Miss Reid sang. Her voice so impressed Sig. Vianesi, Mr. Abbey's conductor, that he persuaded the management to offer her an engagement, which was

accepted. But there seemed to be no chance for her to appear. Those she understudied continued in provokingly good health. One day, however, word came to the opera house that Marie Van Zandt could not appear in "Hamlet," which was underlined for Feb. 10. Sig. Vianesi summoned Miss Reid be-"Here is a chance at last," he said. "No-

body knows the part of Ophelia. Can you take such an important role at this short "I will try my very best," was the modest reply. It was Miss Reid's first appearance on any stage. A line under her name heading the cast on the house bill announced this

fact. Disappointment at not hearing Miss Van Zandt lent a frigid air to the auditorium when the curtain arose. When it fell, after the new and hitherto unknown prima donna had given a sample of her vocal powers, the warmth of suddenly enkindled enthusiasm swelled up and filled the great The next day the critics sounded the praises of the new star, who, like Minerva, had sprung, fully developed into being, and Margaret Reid became the sensation of the

season. She would have continued with Mr. Abbey's company had not the burning of the Metropolitan intervened. When the latter mischance befell she accepted a position with the Bostonians, taking the place of Camille D'Arville, She is the Maid Marian "Robin Hood," and created the part of Priscilla in Thorne and Greene's new American opera, "The Maid of Plymouth."

County Labor Legislative Council. The Marion county board of the Indiana Legislative Council held a well attended meeting last night and listened to a paper on "A State Board of Conciliation," which brought out a spirited discussion among the delegates. The matter was referred for consultation to the State convention. Delegates from the Bakers' Union and Central Labor Union were seated. The prospects for the State convention, to be held in this city May 1, are fair. A ball and reception will be given the visiting delegates



during the convention.